IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH CENTRAL DIVISION In re: GRACENOTE, INC., Plaintiff,) Case No. 2:16-CV-950CW v. SORENSON MEDIA, INC., Defendant. Transcript of Motion Hearing to BEFORE THE HONORABLE CLARK WADDOUPS May 11, 2017

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Salt Lake City, Utah, Thursday, May 11, 2017 1 2 THE COURT: We are here in the matter of 3 Gracenote v. Sorenson Media, case 2:16-cv-950. Will 4 5 counsel please state their appearance. 6 MR. STRAIGHT: Your Honor, good afternoon, 7 Sam Straight and Steven Yovits. Steven's from Kelly 8 Drye, and he'll make the argument today on behalf of the plaintiff Gracenote. 9 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 MR. LORIMER: Brent Lorimer of Workman 12 Nydegger, and my colleague Michal Huget of Honigman, 13 Miller, Schwartz and Cohn on behalf of Sorenson. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. Just an explanation, 15 I've not joined a new gang, but I had some minor surgery 16 that requires me to wear a bandage. Hopefully the 17 damage is only skin deep so I'll be able to understand 18 your arguments. 19 Let's begin with the defendant's argument. 20 I've read the pleadings, I've read the patent, and I 21 have read most of principal cases. 22 MR. HUGET: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 appreciate the opportunity to be here today, and I will 24 be brief. I know the court's aware of this matter 2.5 generally and I appreciate Your Honor's work on this

1 matter. 2 We're here, Your Honor, because Sorenson is seeking dismissal of the plaintiff's complaint because 3 it does not -- it lacks the factual content to put 4 Sorenson on fair notice of the nature of plaintiff's 5 6 infringement claims. 7 More particularly, Your Honor, the 8 fundamental problem we have with this complaint is this: It lacks the sufficient detail for us to understand 9 which claims are being asserted against which products. 10 11 While there are some patent claims that are identified, 12 they are not tied to a particular Sorenson product. 13 There is simply no definition in this complaint of what the infringing product is. Presently it's ambiguous and 14 15 it potentially implicates numerous products and platforms that we do not believe should be an issue in 16 17 this case. When we look at the complaint it appears 18 like it may be narrower. There are parts of this 19 complaint, for example, in paragraph 19 has a summary of 20 what it seems they are alleging. And they say, and I'll 21 quote briefly, Upon information and belief, the 22 infringing product is capable of performing a variety of 23 functions, including content fingerprinting, to analyze and take action, such as enabling targeted 24 25 advertisements, based on the content displayed to a

viewer.

So just a real world example, you're sitting at your smart TV, you're sitting there watching a football game or a basketball game, and they know -- there's enough information about you demographically, that sort of thing, so that you're getting ads appropriately targeted to you and not children's toy ads or something like that, unless, of course, you're a parent and it's around Christmastime or some other sort of holiday. That's one product that Sorenson offers. It's an ad content replacement type product.

The problem is we have a number of other products. It's very clear from the information that even the plaintiff has cited and tried to conflate a lot of these products. We have, for example, an Analytic Suite product. What is that? You run a TV station and you have -- you use the Analytic Suite product. This has fingerprinting, content fingerprinting to some extent, as called for in the paragraph 19 in some of these claims, but it doesn't do anything that targets advertising to you, direct to you. So it appears to fall outside of what they're claiming, but I don't know with particularity because they haven't tied any of these claims to any particular products, and that's the fundamental problem that we have here. And it's a real

practical problem, given that we talked -- we had that conversation in the hearing with you on the motion to stay back, I believe, in November and we talked about this a little bit.

But the real world problem we have with this is what's the burden that we face as the defendant in gathering the information we need to produce -- do I have to produce Analytic Suite type information, that platform, those type of documents and the other products that I may -- that may be implicated and may not be. That's why it's important for us to get a little more particularity, it's important for the plaintiff to have to tie the factual allegations of the accused products to these claims with more particularity than has been done now.

We cited a number of cases. I won't go through the cases, Your Honor, I know you've read them, but the cases -- one in particular I thought was appropriate was the Apollo case that we cite in our reply brief, and I think it takes head-on this argument that they say that they don't really have to identify the infringing product. The court there dismissed a complaint because it said, a complaint that simply identifies the allegedly infringing product, products, excuse me, and parrots the language of a directed patent

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infringement claim by alleging that the defendant produces, uses, sells, and offers for sale the identified product without explaining how, if at all, defendant may be infringing without factual support cannot survive. That is precisely what we have here. We just simply have allegations, we have on information and belief that they may infringe, and that's it, that's as far as it goes. So we really need more information. And I want to address briefly, my last point is because they made a -- I think they rely extensively on this claim chart that they've attached to their response. It's not a claim chart. A claim chart will point with particularity to the accused product or device or method. What they did here is just simply cut and paste the patent claims and compared them to what's in the complaint. That doesn't do anything for us. That is simply -- it makes no effort because the complaint makes no effort to relate any factual assertions regarding the functioning of this product to claims. So the claim chart really is not a claim chart, Your Honor. So for those reasons and the reasons we've put in our brief, unless the court has any questions, those are the points that I wanted to stress today. I'm happy to respond briefly, if appropriate, after

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    plaintiff's argument.
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                THE COURT: I may have some questions, but
    let's hear from the plaintiff's counsel.
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                MR. HUGET: Thank you.
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                MR. YOVITS: Good afternoon Your Honor.
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    me just plug in my cable here.
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                Your Honor, I have some slides and I'll go
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    over them on the computer, but I also have hard copies.
    May I approach. I have two, if you would like.
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                THE COURT: Yes, please. Give one to my
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    clerk as well.
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                MR. YOVITS: Your Honor, here's a quick
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    summary of what I would like to go over. It looks like
    an awful lot, but it goes very quickly. I think it will
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    give the background that we need to understand
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    Gracenote's complaint. I would like to take a quick
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    look at Form 18. I know we all agree it doesn't apply,
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    but I think for context, spending 20 seconds on it might
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    be useful. Then also a very quick look at what the
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    requirements are for a complaint. I know that the court
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    is well aware of the standards, and I don't intend to
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    spend much time on it. But then I would like to give a
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    little explanation of what Gracenote's patents cover,
    the accused SPARK product, and then tie it together by
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    showing how Gracenote's complaint reads the patents on
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the product. Again, it looks like a lot, but it will go
very, very quickly.

Form 18, as I said, everybody agrees that
this does not apply, but it's worth seeing that Form 18

this does not apply, but it's worth seeing that Form 18 really required almost nothing, a statement of jurisdiction, a statement of patent ownership, a statement that their patents are infringed by making, using, or selling a device, and a statement that the notice requirement has been met. I don't think there's any dispute in this case that Gracenote's complaint contains much more than this. In particular, there's an element-by-element analysis and some explanation as to how the claim elements are met.

what's required. And I think the answer is that there are no hard and fast requirements. That's -- it's up to the court's discretion. It's going to be case specific. Iqbal tells us determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief will be a context-specific task that requires the court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.

I think the one underlying function of a complaint that all the cases seem to agree on is the notice function. The primary function of the complaint is to put defendants on notice as to what they must

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defend. I've taken this quote from a Delaware case, but we can find it in Federal Circuit cases, as well as Iqbal and Twombly. As I said, there are no hard -- seem to be no hard and fast rules. Some courts have dealt with what might be required in a patent case, some are more stringent than others. This Niazi case that's very recent from Wisconsin talks about in patent cases just identifying the claims asserted and the devices accused will be enough to do the job.

Let's take a quick look at Gracenote's patents. Gracenote's patents cover the insertion of advertising and content into a video stream automatically. And it does that with these two concepts, the main data stream and the reference data stream. The main data stream is what a broadcaster sends out over the air, over the cable. It's what you would expect, it's what's intended for the viewer, the commercials and the programming. Whereas, the reference data stream is less than that. It's just the programming. And what you can do with the reference stream is locate a particular point in the main data stream where you want to insert content, and that will be clear in a second. I just note again, before leaving this slide, that the reference data stream contains less information. It's only the programming and that enables it to be transmitted at a slower data rate.

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So what happens in Gracenote's patents is that the data streams are fingerprinted. And what that means is little snapshots are taken of each video scene. What that does is it allows for comparison between the reference stream and the main data stream and allows automatic content recognition. In other words, it automatically locates a place in the main data stream where you want to insert some content.

Northwest, you might recognize. There are fingerprints here of each -- a picture of each of these scenes, and if you've decided that you would like to insert maybe an advertisement after the point where Cary Grant falls to the ground, you would take that fingerprint in your reference stream and begin to compare it to the fingerprints of the main content stream, and when you find a match then you automatically locate it where you want to insert your content.

Now, let me briefly talk about the accused SPARK product. And what we've named -- excuse me, what we've named in the complaint is the SPARK product, and Mr. Huget has argued that that's not really a product, or that it's an overall brand name. But what we can see from the Sorenson Website, here's the home page, that

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the company really has these two products, SPARK and SQUEEZE. Those are highlighted in yellow.

This boxed portion is also from the Sorenson Website, and this portion talks about the overall SPARK product. And sometimes the Website variously refers to it as either SPARK or SPARK Solutions. Those seem to be the same thing. We've called it SPARK in the complaint. On the right side here of this part of the Web page it's called SPARK, on the left SPARK Solutions. And in each case they talk about how the various technologies, the various suites that are the components of SPARK work together to form this product. And we find it several times over and over again on the Sorenson Website. There's the SPARK product here surrounded by its component parts, the Analytics, Content, Ad and Video Suites. And again and again here we see a statement that SPARK Solutions combine multiple elements of the SPARK Analytics, Content, Ad and Video Suites to create the end-user experience.

Now, the advertising and content placement functionality of SPARK that Gracenote accuses is part of the overall SPARK product. It doesn't simply fit neatly into one of the suites that Sorenson wants us to choose. And the problem is if we have to choose one of the suites, we're going to be denied the discovery that we

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need to prove our case. For example, we may want to -we may have to choose the Ad Suite. And then if we need
to get discovery on fingerprinting or how you match up
the scenes and the reference to the main data stream,
we'll be told, well, no, that's the Analytics Suite, you
can't have discovery on that because you named the Ad
Suite.

How do we know that the advertising content placement is part of the overall SPARK product and not part of one of the suites? Well, we know it from the Website, but we also know it from the presentation that Sorenson came and gave to Tribune Media, which used to be Gracenote's parent company. This is some excerpts of it. Here's the cover page. And this presentation discusses each of the suites individually. So here, first, there's a title page for the Analytics Suite, and it goes on to talk about what that is. You can see there's a diagram in here. I don't want to read the whole thing, but you can see on the left-hand side in the dotted box it talks about fingerprinting and tagging and harvesting that's done by the Analytics Suite.

The next section is the SPARK Content Suite.

Here's the title page for that. There's a diagram that shows the Content Suite is what pushes the content to the user's television. There's some more discussion.

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Then finally there's a section on SPARK Solutions, and here's the title page for that. Again there's a diagram.

And then there's this inserted page that just says Adjustable Advertising Section. There isn't any more than that, just this, but this does show clearly that Sorenson considers this to fall within the overall SPARK product.

So with all that said now, finally coming to Gracenote's complaint, the complaint doesn't contain claim charts. It does contain the information needed to generate the claim charts, which is what's important to serve the notice function. There's no particular magic to have it in claim chart form.

So I want to address here what Mr. Huget was talking about, the claim chart that we put in the briefs. Again, this is not in the complaint. I simply put this together to show how easily it can be done from the text in the complaint, and that all the information that's needed to put the defendant on notice is there. So on the left I've set forth the claim elements. On the right I've set forth the language from the complaint. And I've even color-coded a little bit, so where you see on the left you see red, the right -- the right side has red showing where the complaint makes an

explanation of how that element is infringed.

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So very quickly I'll go through this. This is for Claim 1 of the '718 patent, an apparatus comprising of processor configured by a comparator unit to receive a main data stream and a reference data stream. Here's a point where the complaint -- I'm just parroting the claim language because these things are going to be explained later. We just say SPARK operates by receiving both the main data stream and a reference data stream. We're going to explain that immediately below.

The next element is that the main data stream includes main content elements intermixed with inserted content elements. And on the right side we give the claim language, enough claim language to make it evident which element to the claim is being referred to, but also add enough to give some explanation. So here we say the main data stream includes a plurality of main content elements, and that's the program content, intermixed with inserted content elements, e.g., advertisements. So here what we've done is we've explained how the main content element appears in the SPARK product, it's the program content. How the inserted content elements appear in the accused product, it's the advertisements.

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And we go on similarly, the reference data stream having a different data rate than the main data stream. And we explain on the right that the reference data stream has less data than the main data stream.

And that's the explanation for how it has a different data rate.

The next element is including reference fingerprints to the main content elements of the main data stream, on the right the explanation. The reference data stream includes reference fingerprints and time stamps, i.e., elements of markup information of the main content elements of the main data stream, thereby explaining that the reference data stream is the main content element.

The next element, there's not much more to explain. These are terms that have already been dealt with. Compute means fingerprints from at least some of the main content elements included in the main data stream. Our complaint simply has that language.

And then, finally, the last element, a control unit configured to select the main content elements from the main data stream based on a comparison of the main fingerprints to the reference fingerprints.

On the right we explain that selection process. SPARK then identifies a main fingerprint that corresponds or

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links with a reference fingerprint. The infringing product selects a displayed main content element based on reference fingerprints.

What I would like to do now before leaving this slide is to just point out on the right side we can see the various suites that are implicated in this one product or this one functionality. That is, if we look at the red, the program content, well that's the Content Suite, and probably also the Video Suite. We have the advertisements, that's the Ad Suite. We have, as you go on, the fingerprinting, the comparing of the fingerprints to do the automatic content recognition, and that's the Analytics Suite. We can't simply pick one of the component technologies to accuse.

So, you know, the upshot of Sorenson's argument is that they're unable to tell whether it's the Analytics Suite or the Content Suite or the Ad Suite, but as we've seen, the complaint clearly describes television programs intermixed with advertisements, taking fingerprints of the television programs, matching up main and reference fingerprints to select the particular points in the video. So it's clear, what we're accusing is our functionality of SPARK is named, and what we're accusing is that functionality that inserts these advertisements or special content.

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                Mr. Huget read already claim -- paragraph 19
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    of the complaint, which I think sets it up very nicely.
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    What the complaint does is as we are just beginning to
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    get into the allegations we say, Upon information and
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    belief, the infringing product is capable of performing
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    a variety of functions, including content
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    fingerprinting, to analyze and take action, such as
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    enabling targeted advertisements, based on the content
    displayed to the viewer. At the core of the infringing
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    product is an automatic content recognition platform.
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    So when Sorenson says in its briefs that they don't know
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    whether perhaps it's the Video on Demand or some other
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    product that's being accused, I think this paragraph
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    makes it quite clear.
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                And unless there are any questions, I'll
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    take my seat.
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                THE COURT: No.
                                  Thank you.
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                Mr. Huget?
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                MR. HUGET: Yes, briefly, Your Honor.
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    you, Your Honor.
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                This shouldn't be that difficult, Your
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    Honor, I mean, for example, page 32 -- sorry, I don't
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    have a PowerPoint or anything -- but page 32, how SPARK
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    Analytics Suite works. Take the patent, take the
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    claims, give me a complaint that says you now have all
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    this, tell me what elements of the patent claims read on
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           It shouldn't be that difficult. We don't have
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    that.
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                Counsel admitted that they picked and choose
    from various of these different suites we have. And to
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    say it's all one product, I think is sort of like
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    saying -- we put this in our brief, it's sort of like
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    saying you have Microsoft Office, that's one product.
    It's not. You have Word, you have Excel, you have
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    PowerPoint. It's their -- do all of them accuse?
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    not saying that they have to pick one. We're just
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    saying for each one that you pick, tell us where it is,
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    tell us how it infringes. You have the patent claims,
    you have this information.
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                THE COURT: What additional public
    information would be available that would allow them to
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    plead with more detail?
                MR. HUGET: This is a fair amount of
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    information. I don't know if there's much more than
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    this that's publicly available, but it seems to me, and
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    they've relied on it here, it seems to me that they've
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    got plenty of information here that they could go
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    through, and between this an other presentations they've
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    apparently gathered that we have -- and by the way, this
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    wasn't in front of the court before, this --
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1 THE COURT: How would the case be advanced 2 if they were to go back, which you've asked, and amend their complaint to include what you already know? 3 MR. HUGET: Because I don't know if this 4 5 suite is being accused of infringement. Is it? 6 Then I know what I have to produce, then I know 7 what I have to focus on in discovery, then I know what 8 my initial disclosures, the scope of my initial disclosures have to be. 9 10 THE COURT: But under our patent rules you 11 will know that almost immediately. 12 MR. HUGET: That is if they -- they have already filed their accused instrumentalities pleading, 13 and it does nothing more than what their claim chart 14 15 does now, it doesn't give me that focus, it doesn't identify infringing products. I don't have much more 16 17 information because they went ahead and filed that. As 18 the court will recall, we were in front of you by phone 19 last November, and we asked that they be stayed, and 20 this argument came up, and we -- the point we had was 21 they've filed the accused instrumentalities, but it 22 doesn't tell us anything more than this claim chart. 23 THE COURT: Isn't your proper relief to tell 24 them that they need to amend and provide more detail in 2.5 their chart, in their accused infringement chart?

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MR. HUGET: We would be satisfied with that
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    result, Your Honor. Most of the cases we have cited to
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    you, at least the cases that are in the first go-round,
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    are cases in which the court has granted leave.
                THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Yovits, is there
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    a reason why you failed to provide more information in
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    your -- when you provided the initial disclosure that
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    sets forth what your infringement claims were beyond
    what's in the complaint?
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                MR. YOVITS: No, Your Honor. We simply felt
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    that the complaint set forth very clearly what we were
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    accusing and how the SPARK product was accused and we
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    simply renamed the SPARK product. We are certainly
    happy to include much more information in the accused
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    instrumentalities disclosure if that solves the problem.
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                THE COURT: Does that solve the problem?
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                MR. HUGET: Well, if they can do it in the
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    accused instrumentalities, they can do it in the
    complaint.
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                THE COURT: Why go through that step?
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                MR. HUGET: Well, because I don't know
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    how -- because at least if there's -- am I going to
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    fight over the amended complaint if it's not sufficient
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    or the accused instrumentalities? I quess that's why we
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    have the problem is the clock starts ticking on what I
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    have to do, unless I come to you and say, wait, I can't
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    produce this, but the clock's ticking, can you hear me
    in time before I have to produce this? If I have a
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    complaint, the starting point of it is a sufficiently
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    detailed complaint, then we don't have those issues, we
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    don't have scrambling in discovery, because now I have
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    to produce additional disclosures and I have a ticking
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    clock. And I appreciate the court heard us quickly last
    time, but you may be in trial or something may happen
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    and you may not want to hear us. But if we have a
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    robust complaint, then they can just cut and paste from
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    their complaint into their accused instrumentalities and
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    we're off and running.
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                THE COURT: How do you respond to that,
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    Mr. Yovits?
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                MR. YOVITS: Your Honor, I agree with you.
    I don't think -- if indeed I'm agreeing with you, I'm
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    not sure, I don't think there is any point in delaying
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    and belaboring the process any further. If we can
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    provide this level of detail in our initial disclosures,
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    in our accused instrumentality disclosures, that seems
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    to be the way to get this case on track.
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                THE COURT: I'm still -- your initial
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    argument was you didn't know which of the four products
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    were accused.
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1 MR. HUGET: I still don't. 2 THE COURT: Well, now you understand, and I think it's set forth in the complaint, that they're 3 4 accusing aspects of every one of the four -- one of their products, suites that are set forth in the SPARK 5 6 products, you now know that. 7 MR. HUGET: But what it doesn't do for me is 8 tell me with this product where is the proof -- what claims of the -- they cited read on the SPARK Analytics 9 10 Suite works, for example, why can't they give me a claim 11 chart that says -- that points that out. That's their 12 burden. 13 THE COURT: That's what the initial disclosure that they're required to do. If that initial 14 15 disclosure is not adequate, it seems to me the way to 16 advance this case is to require that they modify it and 17 amend their initial disclosure. When you get it and you 18 believe it doesn't give you adequate notice, you can 19 always come back to the court. If they've provided you 20 everything that is publically available at that point, 21 then I think discovery has to pursue in terms of your 22 responding to their -- to the next step that's required 23 for Sorenson. As a practical matter, what's wrong with 24 that approach? 2.5 MR. HUGET: The practical matter is that

1 it's a defective complaint. It's still -- they're 2 picking and choosing out of four different suites and saying it's all in there, trust us, the claims read on 3 this, that and that. I don't have that level -- there's 4 nothing that ties the product to the product -- to the 5 6 claims. 7 THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Yovits, in your initial disclosure will that information be included? 8 MR. YOVITS: We certainly are happy to 9 include that information, Your Honor, to advance the 10 11 ball. 12 MR. HUGET: They haven't done it so far, and that's the problem. I believe, and the case law 13 supports it, that that should be in the complaint. 14 15 THE COURT: Well, in terms of reading the case law, I'm not satisfied that you're correct about 16 that because we're still at this, I suspect, exploratory 17 18 stage as to what Iqbal and Twombly are going to require 19 in a patent case once we got rid of the notion that you 20 could plead Form 18. And I've read a number of cases, 21 and a number of them say it's adequate if you plead what 22 the patent is, you plead the claims that you believe are 23 infringed, and you plead the product and identify how 24 you believe the product infringes those claims. I think 25 that's all pled here.

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MR. HUGET: Well, I think the cases go slightly a step farther, and they say you have to relate the factual assertions to the asserted claims. And I think that's what we're lacking here. These factual assertions, when I looked at this chart they put up, there's no attempt to relate that to the asserted claims, none. That's our problem. If they could do that and put that in a complaint in 2 weeks, 21 days, I don't intend to come back here on a -- again, if they do that, believe me, we'll be off and running then. file an answer and we'll be off and running. At least I'll know what's in the complaint. THE COURT: Mr. Yovits, do you want to respond to that? MR. YOVITS: Yes, Your Honor. The complaint is not defective. What we've done is we've identified the various aspects of the suites that go into the product that's infringing, we've identified the way in which -- or the functionality of the product that we are accusing. There just doesn't seem to be a reason. And because I am certainly willing and committing at this time to provide an extra detailed initial disclosure, I think there doesn't seem to be any reason not to pursue it that way. THE COURT: How soon could you do that?

1 MR. YOVITS: 14 days. 2 THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Huget? 3 MR. HUGET: No, Your Honor. Well, I quess 4 my question is where do we go from there, the 5 scheduling, I mean how would the court like to proceed? If we don't think that's sufficient, what would the 6 7 court prefer we do? If we still have the same problems 8 with that document that we have today, is there a preferred -- I don't want to guess as to what the court 9 10 would like us to do, but I would like to proceed in a 11 manner that's consistent with the court's preferences. 12 THE COURT: Well, I guess it depends on what 13 your objections are. 14 MR. YOVITS: Your Honor, if I may, I think 15 the proper procedure would be if they're not satisfied 16 with this to let us know, and I commit to working in 17 good faith to get them whatever information they believe 18 they need. And I think it's very unlikely that we would 19 have to come back to the court. 20 THE COURT: I'm not going to rule from the 21 I will issue a written ruling and it will come bench. 22 out soon, and I will address the issues that you've 23 raised. I think that it's appropriate for our district 24 and our circuit to have an answer to the questions that 2.5 you've appropriately raised, and so I'm going to issue a

1 written ruling on this. But I'm inclined to believe 2 under our fast track discovery program that we follow in this district you can get a remedy very quickly. 3 MR. HUGET: I appreciate that. I trust the 4 5 court on that point. My concern is -- I'm thinking 6 ahead to the disclosures and having to produce 7 different -- these programs are for different sets of 8 code, the Analytics Suite, Video Content, Video on Demand, they're different sets of code, they're in 9 10 different stages of development because they're 11 constantly developing things. Do they connect together? 12 But they're different buckets. Do I have to produce all 13 four buckets? Do I produce one bucket? That's my concern because that's going to be the burden. Do I 14 15 have to start producing source code and things like 16 that? I would really like to know because when my client says, why do we have to produce Video on Demand, 17 18 where does it say that code? Where is there anything in 19 the complaint that accuses our Video on Demand product? 20 That's in here. That's the challenge I'm trying to 21 address, Your Honor. 22 MR. YOVITS: Your Honor, we're not accusing 23 Video on Demand. We won't ask for discovery on it. And 24 I would suggest that if there are any other areas that 25 are unclear like that, we'll just talk, we'll make it

1 clear, and then if it's still not satisfactory, maybe 2 then we come back to the court. But I do not believe --THE COURT: I think that's what the rules 3 contemplate. When you get their additional disclosure, 4 5 if you've got questions about which parts of your suite are under challenge, write a letter, make a record of 6 7 it. If they're not responsive, I'll help you. 8 MR. HUGET: I appreciate that. That's the first we've heard that in this case while this motion 9 has been pending, they've never said that before today. 10 11 They've said, well, it's all under the number of 12 SPARK --13 THE COURT: I suspect if they amended their 14 complaint there would still be questions. 15 MR. HUGET: If the court gave them some guidance, they've had to do more, and if they're willing 16 to do a revised accused instrumentalities, then I think 17 that there is -- some of that could be in the complaint. 18 19 THE COURT: You should anticipate and start 20 working on your revised accused instrumentalities 21 because you're going to have to provide that. It's 22 going to be like 14 days, so don't delay. And if when 23 you get it it's not adequate, raise it, and we'll deal with it immediately, but I think we need to move forward 24 2.5 with this case.

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                MR. HUGET: Thank you.
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                THE COURT: And I'll explain this more fully
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    in my written opinion, but I believe that the complaint
    in this case gives adequate notice to satisfy the rules
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    under Iqbal and Twombly. Obviously, there's going to be
6
    more discovery, there's going to be more detail that
7
    will be produced in this case. But delaying another
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    period of time to amend the complaint and then dealing
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    with the challenge at that time I think is just delaying
    the resolution of this issue. So we'll move forward in
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11
    that fashion.
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                Anything further before we recess?
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                MR. HUGET:
                             No, Your Honor. Thank you.
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                MR. YOVITS: No.
                                   Thank you.
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                THE COURT: Thank you.
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                 (Whereupon, the matter was concluded.)
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1 $C \ E \ R \ T \ I \ F \ I \ C \ A \ T \ E$ 2 3 State of Utah County of Salt Lake 4 5 6 I, Karen Murakami, a Certified Shorthand Reporter 7 for the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings was taken before me 8 9 at the time and place set forth herein and was taken down by me in shorthand and thereafter transcribed into 10 11 typewriting under my direction and supervision; 12 That the foregoing pages contain a true and correct transcription of my said shorthand notes so 13 14 taken. 15 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand 16 this 1st day of June, 2017. 17 18 19 Karen Murakami 20 Karen Murakami, CSR, RPR 2.1 22 23 24 25